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A MATHEMATICAL summary of the Democratic legislative ticket would be expressed by .00001."

ALTHOUGH this is an off year, proceedings in the Ninth district indicate that politics is fairly lively, even for Indiana.

When the first census was taken, one hundred years ago, the population of the United States was 3,929,214. To-day Indiana has half as many as the whole country in 1790.

FORTY-THREE thousand men and women are skirmishing over the country now, asking people questions which some newspapers would have us believe impertinent.

OTHER counties and cities in Indiana send bright, able, well-equipped men to the Legislature. Why should this city and county be represented by an awkward squad of nobodies?

DEMOCRATIC nominees for Legislature: If the census enumerator does not find you, send your name, age, nativity, etc., to Hon. Sid Conger, Flatrock, Ind. You are entitled to be counted the same a if you amounted to something.

THE date for holding the convention to nominate Republican candidates for the Legislature has not been set, and there is no need of haste. In the time to spare citizens should consider the danger and disgrace to the city involved in the election of the gang nominated by the Democracy, and arrange for the selection of a ticket for which all honest and decent men can vote.

THE Democrats in Delaware are in a peck of trouble over the situation there. If the Saulsburys cannot have their way as they have for years, they will repeat their treason of 1888, by which a Republican Legislature was elected. But Delaware, if the Republicans were permitted to pay their poll taxes, and register, would be Republican, or, at least, exceedingly doubtful for the Democrats.

THE committee to arrange for a proper reception to the members of the scientific convention, to assemble here in August, should be met by the citizens with a liberal and hospitable spirit. The gathering will be an important one. and its proceedings of world-wide interest, while the sessions will afford in struction and entertainment to all who attend. Indianapolis should show due appreciation.

substantial Republican victory. The Democrats elect their Governor by a small majority, but the Republicans The latter will elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Mitchell. Governor Pennoyer is re-elected by a much smaller majority than he received four years ago, and the Republican majorities on Congressmen and Legislature reliably Republican.

THE Journal knows nothing about the merits of any brand of fire-hose offered to the city, but, as a general economical principle, applied to any class of merchandise, it does know that the cheapest is not always the best. On this principle, the minority report of the Council committee, recommending the purchase of the best hose practicable within a certain limit of price, is decidedly to be approved, as against the majority report ordering the purchase of the lowest-priced grades, without regard to

quality. THE Atlanta Constitution's "warning" to Northern capitalists and business men that the profits on the large investments they have made in various enterprises and industries in the South depend on the character of congressional legislation, comes a little late. The business men of the North had this very thing in mind, among others, when they elected a Congress pledged to strengthen and support the protective tariff system. By maintaining the protective system they secure profits to themselves and to all classes of workers.

It is stated that the British government has refused to receive Mr. Burgess, the Republican whom the Presi- | Brown vs. Huston the coal which gave dent has appointed, and the Senate con- | rise to the litigation had been sent from firmed, as consul at Tunstall, and the two governments are corresponding | flat-boats. The record shows that the about the matter. There is no objection | plaintiffs in error alleged "that when to Mr. Burgess on personal grounds; the | said tax was levied the said coal was manufacturers of pottery at Tunstall do affoat in the Mississippi river in the not want Mr. Burgess, who knows all | parish of Orleans, in the original conabout the business, and desire to retain | dition in which it was exported from Mr. Schoenhof, whom Mr. Cleveland selected for the position, but who has devoted his time to traveling about Eu- the coal on which the tax was

which have been published by the State Department before Mr. Blaine's advent. Mr. Schoenhof is just the consul the British manufacturers desire, as he does not attend to his business, and does nothing to check undervaluations.

THE MORE BAPID GROWTH OF CITIES.

One fact which the census which

now being taken will show in regard to

population, when compared with the

last census, is the more rapid increase of

population in cities than in those portions of the country devoted to agriculture and the agricultural villages. The more rapid growth of urban than rural population began several decades ago. In 1840 the inhabitants of cities were only 8.5 in every 100 population. In 1850 the urban population was 12.5 of every 100; in 1860, 16.1; in 1870, 20.9, and in 1880, 22.5 of every 100. The increase of urban population was not nearly so large proportionally during the decade 1870-80 as during the previous decades, which was due largely to the rapid settlement of the new agricultural States during that period. There is reason, however, to believe that the census now being taken will show that the dwellers in cities and towns of 8,000 and upward will be onefourth of the entire population of the country. Several very natural causes have contributed to this gradual growth of urban population. In the early days of the Republic agriculture was the chief employment of the people. We had a limited foreign commerce, but agriculture was the occupation of the people. In time manufactures began to spring up, and these drew population from the farms to the larger towns. Then came the revolution in travel and trade caused by the railroads. Time and space having been reduced to small proportions, many villages which were prosperous under the old and slower regime, lost their trade and importance, their business surplusage going the cities. Then in the older States came the labor-saving machines for the farm. The mower displaced thousands of men. The reaper, the seed-sower, the cultivator, etc., followed, until now one man can do more work on a farm than could five or even ten men as long ago as 1840 or 1850. The men thus displaced have sought employment in the cities. They have not deserted the farms; they have simply left them because, with the present crops and methods of tillage, their labor is not needed. They find employment in the diversified industries in cities and large towns which have been fostered by the protective tariff. Heretofore, when the census has shown the more rapid growth of the cities, those excellent people who see trouble in any change have warned the country of the danger which, in their judgment, this movement involved, but practical people have not heeded it and will continue to seek the city for employment so long as they cannot find it on the farm and can find it elsewhere. As for the farmer, he surely cannot look with alarm upon a change in regard to population which increases the number of his consumers.

THAT AWPUL TICKET.

The Sentinel is still trying to locat the Democratic candidates for Legislature. It says one of them, perhaps two, live on the South Side, and the third is "an active, energetic, intelligent and upright young man"-name probably forgotten. When the Sentinel succeeds in giving the residence and recalling the names of all the statesmen who constitute the ticket, we trust it will inform patient public why they should represent the city of Indianapolis in the Legislature. Leaving out one candidate, who has hardly been here long enough to get his name in the city directory, not one of the other four possesses the slightest qualification or fitness for the position. It is far away the weakest legislative ticket ever nominated in Marion county. This county has been represented in the Legislature in past years THE election in Oregon results in a by such men as Horatio C. Newcomb, David Turpie, Nathan Kimball, Jonathan W. Gordon, Fielding Beeler, William W. Herod, John R. Wilson, John carry the Congressmen and Legislature. B. Conner, Vinson Carter, and others of equal ability. Compared with these the nonentities who constitute the present Democratic ticket furnish a painful contrast. What do they know about municipal reform, about for years past, has called attention the principles of legislation, about laws to the situation and has urged show that, on general issues, Oregon is 1 now on the statute books, or that ought to be there, about the needs of the city, or anything else that law-makers ought | the use of the mails. These recommento know? If they represent anything at | dations have been ignored as persistall each one of them represents some class interest or personal hobby, and, if | there has been a lobby or a motive beelected, would go to the Legislature | hind the nonaction of Congress in this without any knowledge of the history. the objects or the forms of legislation, and without any conception of the wants of the State or city. The election of such a delegation would make Indianapolis the laughing stock of the State. as it ought to.

CONFLICTING DECISIONS.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, intended to reconcile the "original-package" decision recently rendered by the Supreme Court and that of Brown vs. Huston, 114 U. S.

There is a very obvious distinction between these two cases. The case decided several years ago arose out of taxation, by a State officer, of a cargo of coal brought into Louisiana by ship. But before the coal was taxed a part of it had been sold. so that, as will be seen, it was no longer an "original package." In the Iowa case the court distinctly and explicitly stated that its decision applied only to cases where the liquor still remained untouched in the unbroken package in which it had been imported into the State. It will thus be seen that there is a distinction under the

Constitution between the two cases. This is hair-splitting. In the case of Pittsburg to New Orleans in a fleet of Pennsylvania." In the trial court the local agent at New Orleans testified that

burg by flat-boats and was on Toats in which it arrived, afloat in the Mississippi river, and that after the tax was levied more than half of it had been sold by the boat-load." Justice Bradley, in giving the opinion of the court, said: "When the petition was filed the coal was lying in New Orleans in the hands of the local agents, for sale. The petition states this in so many words, and a witness testifies the same thing, and adds that it was to be sold by the flatboat-load." All this shows conclusively that the coal, in this case, was in an "original package," if unbroken flatboat-loads of it could be so called. If this coal was not an original package,

there is no such thing. The fact is that the case of Brown vs. Huston decided plainly and squarely that a State could tax goods imported from another State as soon as they reached their destination, before they had changed hands, and when in the original package. If this does not cover the right of a State to tax, license or prohibit the sale of liquor imported from another State, why not? The Supreme Court is on both sides of the question.

MANUFACTURES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts was the first State in the Union to engage in diversified manufactures on an extensive scale. All that the people of that State had in the way of natural resources was waterpower. It has no coal, no rich iron ores, not much lumber, or other of the necessary raw materials at hand. Nevertheless it has led the country in all manufactures. During the past ten years the free trader has never tired of telling the people of the West that manufacturing in Massachusetts is on the decline, and it has been told so long and so persistently that many people are believing it. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in that State has just issued a report entitled, "The Growth of Manufactures," which tells a very different story in facts and figures. Manufactures are growing in Massachusetts. These statistics, which are, perhaps, the nearest to accuracy of any that are made, show that from 1875 to 1885 the number of persons employed in manufactures of all kinds increased from 297,042, in 1875, to 379,328 in 1885, a gain of 27.70 per cent. The amount paid as wages in 1875 was \$113,135,342 and \$147,415,316 in 1885, a gain of 30.30 per cent. In 1875 the capital invested was \$252,396,177; in 1885, \$500,594,377. In the capital invested in 1885 is included the credit capital of the industries. The value of the goods manufactured in 1875 was \$528,868,643, while the value thereof in 1885 was \$674,634,269, or an increase 27.56 per cent. In view of the fact that the value of goods declined not less than 25 per cent. during the ten years, the increase in the amount of production is much greater than the values indicate. The increase in some branches is remarkable. As an example, the following statistics of the boot and shoe industry are given:

Capital invested \$16,690,057 \$34,313,42 Value of stock 49,086,164

The report shows that the capital invested during the ten years in one of the industries first established, cotton manufacture, was more than doubled; that the amount invested in woolen manufacture was nearly doubled during the period, and that the amount employed in worsted manufacture was six times as great in 1885 as in 1875. The fact that the amount of capital invested in printworks, dye-works and bleacheries was six times greater in 1885 than in 1875, shows that Massach usetts is engaged in the higher branches of textile production. It is curious that a State which produces little food material should more than double its capital in establishments for "food preparations" in ten years. Another fact that appears on the surface of all these reports is that the total of money paid for wages shows a greater increase than the total paid for stock or the value of the products, and that, while the increase in the number employed was 27.70 per cent., the total increase of wages paid was 30.30

THERE is one power in this country that can throttle and destroy the Louisiana Lottery, and only one. That is Congress. Every Postmaster-general, Congress to amend the postal laws so as to debar the lottery company from ently as they have been made. Whether matter, or whether it has been simply neglect or timidity about tackling a delicate question and performing a plain duty, we do not know, but certain it is that Congress has shirked its duty in this behalf for years. As the case stands, the entire American people are made a party to the Louisiana Lottery, and morally particeps criminis by the notorious and extensive use of the mails for lottery purposes, and the failure of Congress to prohibit it. The present law on the subject is inefficient, and has been known to be so for years past. Congress has been told by Postmaster-generals more than once, and has been told precisely what was needed to make the law effective, but the term of one Congress after another has expired with nothing done. It is about time for the moral sense of the country to make itself heard in this matter. The Anti-lottery League, of Louisiana, has recently mailed to every member of Congress a circular setting forth the evils of the lottery, and pointing out precisely the legislation needed to exclude it from the use of the mails. Now is the time for Congress to act.

MR. CHEADLE, of Indiana: You are a member of the House committee on postoffices and post-roads. Will you introduce a bill making it an offense to deposit in the mails any letter ordering a lottery ticket, or containing money therefor, or any letter containing a lottery ticket, or any circular relating thereto, or any newspaper containing a lottery rope and writing free-trade reports, levied "had just arrived from Pitts- advertisement, and giving United States

courts exclusive jurisdiction of the mat-

Mr. Cheadle, your position on the committee above-named gives you facilities for bringing such a measure before the House, and the good people of Indiana would be pleased to have you do it. We are talking to you, Mr. Cheadle.

OUR system is based upon the theory that he people are capable of self-government. If this theory is a mistaken one, then it may be proper to except to aspirants to legislative position upon the ground that they are farmers or machanics.—Sentinel.

Nobody has objected to the Democratic nominees on that ground, and the Sentinel knows it. They are objected to because they are not representative men, and possess no qualifications for the position.

AN expert of the New York Herald has been studying the ice question and arrives at the conclusion that artificial ice is better and can be made cheaper than the natural article can be put on the market in New York, and predicts that the time is not far distant when a refrigerator, fed from a central point, will be as familiar a picture in every well-appointed household as gas light, electric lamps and hired steam power now are. At the present time the manufacturers of ice-making machines have orders to keep them busy until Sep-

T. D. G., City: The four States admitted last year were North and South Dakota. Montana and Washington.

A good way for you to ascertain facts and dates concerning joint high commissions during the administrations of Presidents Grant and Hayes would be to go to the public library and examine Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia during the period named.

It may be set down as a rule that when a woman attempts to light the kitchen fire with kerosene it is because the man of the house has not provided the right kind of kindlings. Consequently, when the woman burns to death the man is largely responsible. The moral, to the unfortunates who live outside of a natural-gas district and need kindlings, is obvious.

COUNCILMAN WOOLLEN wishes it disdinctly understood that the body of which he is a distinguished ornament is not a "bum crowd," but that its members-at least those of his political persuasion-are

MR. WOOLLEN'S break in the Council Monday night was a Plumb good one.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A SLICE of lemon for a cup of tea should not be thicker than a knife-blade. MRS. CHARLOTTE NICHOLS, of Peterboro, Ont., who died recently worth \$3,000,000, was the richest woman in Canada. ALEXANDER DUMAS is passing his latter

days very quietly, or as quietly as a man can who has several grandchildren. SENATOR STANFORD owns the largest ineyard in the world. It is in Tehama county, California, and covers 3,825 acres. GEORGE BANCROFT is the oldest ex-Cabinet officer, both in age and point of service, now living. He was Secretary of the Navy

under Polk. MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER has returned from Florida, and is occasionally een on the streets in Brooklyn, a little figure, slight, white-haired and folded in a black shawl. Mrs. Beecher's rooms are full of pictures of her husband. She studies to interest herself in affairs which she believes would interest her husband if he were

CHARLES PRATT, the founder of the Pratt Institute, is worth \$15,000,000, and is the richest man in Brooklyn. He has reddish gray hair and beard, and always seems to be thinking very hard about something. The Pratt Institute is his chief pride, though he still has considerable affection for the Standard Oil Company, out of which

he made his money. GALIGNANI reports Ferdinand de Lesseps. the builder of the Suez canal, as in failing health. M. de Lesseps is eighty-five years old, and seems to be generally breaking down. He has been a prominent figure in French history for sixty years. He was a diplomate at Lisbon in 1828, afterward an embassador, then an engineer, and always succeeded until Panama.

THE reported sale of M. Meissonier's icture called "1814" for \$175,000, adds to the value of all Meissoniers in America and elsewhere. This appears to have been bought by M. Chanebard for himself; not, like the "Angelus," for exhibition. No foreign picture expert reckons this canvas worth the sum paid, which was \$70,000 more

than it sold for the day before. THE German Emperor models his handwriting as closely as possible after that of his grandfather, and has caused the Empress to have her photograph taken for public display and sale, in the style of dress and attitude identified with Queen Louisa, of Prussia. He has scarcely been able, however, to make the Empress's face resemble in any degree that of the beauti-

ful but unfortunate Queen. LAWRENCE HUTTON, the litterateur. whose house overflows with curios of all kinds, began his collection with a deathmask of Cromwell, bough t from a boy who found it in an ash barrel near Second avenue and Second street, New York city. In the same barrel Hutton, who accompanied the boy to the place, found masks of Washington, Franklin, Laurence Sterne, Wordsworth and Walter Scott. A col-lector of these masks had died and his widow threw them into the street. There wasn't much encouragement for a collector in this circumstance, but Hutton there and then began his collection, which is one of the most valuable in existence.

A Public Duty.

Philadelphia Times (Dem.) It is easy to carp and criticise the government, but it is the plain duty of every public journal and of every citizen to give the government the heartiest support in the effort to obtain a correct census. Especially should all avoid creating unjust prejudices among the people against the official effort to obtain the fullest and most reliable information relating to our intellectual, physical, moral and material growth. Let all welcome the census enumerators and render them every possible aid in their important work.

Give the People a Chance.

Philadelphia Times. New York has signally, disgracefully failed in the duty of her citizens to the memory of General Grant, and any appeal for assistance in erecting a monument over his grave should be prefaced with the proposition to give up his remains to rest in some hallowed ground where the patriotism of the Nation could ever turn to pay its sincerest homage to the dead chieftain. Give the people a chance, and Grant will speedily have a monument worthy of his matchless fame.

The Duty on Barley.

Free-trade organs are vigorously kicking because the McKinley bill increases the tariff on barley. They think barley ought to be on the free list for the benefit of the American brewers. But the Republicans think it should be on the dutiable list for the benefit of the American farmers. That's the difference.

One Thing He Is Sure Of. Philadelphia Times.

Colonel Ingersoll doesn't believe in a fu-ture life, but he does believe in Quay.

Rochester People Are Alarmed. Rochester Herald.

Does the census query about acute and chronic diseases include corns?

POWDER-HOUSE DESTROYED

Magazine Near Mansfield. O., Struck by Lightning and Blown to Atoms.

Near-By Dwellings Crushed, One Child Killed, Another and the Mother Fatally Injured-Bricks Hurled a Quarter of a Mile.

CLEVELAND, O., June 3 .- At4 o'clock this afternoon, during a thunder-storm, lightning struck a powder-house one mile east of Mansfield, O., owned by Tracy & Avery, which contained over five thousand pounds of powder. A terrific explosion followed. that was felt distinctly in all parts of the city. Hundreds of people were soon at the scene. Not a vestige of the little building was left, but a swath of destruction and desolation had been swept in every direction. Just across the road was the dwelling of Henry Roost, in which at the time were his wife and three children. The house was shivered to atoms. One of the children, fifteen months old, was crushed and hurled thirty feet away, lifeless. Another, four years old, was so badly injured that she will die, and the mother is yet unconscious from injuries that will likely prove fatal. Another new and, as yet, unoccupied dwelling, adjacent to the Roost house, was also destroyed, being leveled to the foundation.

The force of the explosion was so terrific that the bricks of the powder-house were hurled a full quarter of a mile away, the debris sweeping over the fields and through the adjacent woods, leaving a path like that of a shell-swept battle-field. All the windows of houses within a radius of half a mile were shattered, and a plate-glass window in the postoffice, about a mile and a half away, was broken. The debris of the demolished houses was scattered through the adjacent woods for a hundred yards in all directions. The powder-house was located on the old Painter farm, and next to it was the private burying-ground of the Painters. A portion of one of the monuments weighing about three hundred pounds, was hurled fifty yards by the ex-

Four Farmers Struck by Lighning. CARO, Mich., June 3.-At 7 o'clock this evening four farmers were, struck by lightning, four miles west of here. I. M. Taggett, Edward Goodchild, William Holmes and Matt Ringle were engaged in performing an operation upon a young horse. A thunder-storm came up suddenly and the first bolt of lightning struck in the midst of the men. As Mrs. Taggett looked from the door she saw the forms of the four, seemingly, fall on the ground. Good-child and Holmes were dead when assistance arrived, although no marks of the current were found on their persons. Goodchild is a farmer thirty seven years of age and has a family of five children. Holmes is thirty-one years of age and unmarried. Ringle and Taggett are recovering. It was one of the worst electrical storms ever experienced in this

CARPENTER BOSSES IN TROUBLE

Chicago Employers to Be Prosecuted for Violating the Alien Contract Labor Law.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Inspector Lester was busily engaged to-day in preparing an abstract of the evidence secured against members of the old Boss Carpenters' Association, of Chicago, who, it is said, have violated the alien contract labor law. This is the preparatory step in the proceedings which will he brought against the violators by the Treasury Department. Mr. Lester admitted that Mr. Goldie, president of the association, would be a principal in a suit by the department. Other officers of the association will also be prosecuted. It was rumored that Mr. Goldie and some others would be arrested to-day, but noth ing will be done in that direction till the evidence against them has been furnished Secretary Windom. The Secretary has already been unofficially apprised of the nature of the evidence, and it is reported has pronounced it sufficient to convict the offenders. As soon as the official report is made Mr. Windom will, it is stated, instruct District Attorney Ewing to bring

proceedings at once. Mr. Lester said to-day that eight charges would be made against Mr. Goldie. The sufficient to convict him. Mr. Lester practically admitted that suit would be brought against all of the officers and many of the members of the old association. Each alien hired will be considered a distinct and separate violation of the law. The penalty for such an offense is \$1,000. Should Mr. Goldie be prosecuted his expense of his share of the trial will, it is expected, be borne by the

POLICE METHODS REBUKED.

The Chicago Practice of Locking Up Persons on Mere Suspicion Denounced by a Judge.

CHICAGO, June 3 .- Joseph Kaiser, the New York Anarchist whom the police arrested on suspicion of knowing something about the placing of the bomb near the Havmarket monument, was brought into Judge Tuley's court this morning on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by a friend. Kaiser, it is claimed, was arrested more than a week ago and locked up on mere suspicion, the police refusing to book him or allow his friends to communicate with him. When the case came up Lieutenant Kipley, who was present, representing the police, announced that he would drop the case against Kaiser and allow him to go. This did not suit Judge Tuley, however. The Chancellor said: "I cannot too strongly denounce this practice of the police in locking people up without charging them with any crime and without allowing their friends to come near them. It is a barbarous custom, and I propose to investigate this matter and see by what warrant of law the police do these things."

City Prosecutor May represented the city, and Judge Tuley informed him that the case would not be dropped without a return to the writ of habeas corpus being made. The Judge gave Mr. May just half an hour in which to make the return. After receiving the return Judge Tuley discharged the prisoner.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

Oakland (Cal.) Draw-Bridge Accident Due to the Criminal Negligence of the Engineer.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The coroner has concluded his inquiry into the recent railroad disaster, whereby thirteen persons lost their lives. An effort was made to have engineer Dunn present to relate the circumstances of the accident, but he could not be found. Conductor T. A. Davis testified that he knew nothing about the draw being open until the engine and car went into the water. He did not think that the train was running more than two miles an hour at the time. The jury rendered a verdict finding that the victims of the acci-dent came to their deaths by drowning, caused by criminal negligence on the part of engineer Dunn. The verdict further recites: "We find engineer Dunn guilty of manslaughter. We also find that the railway company does not take sufficient can-tion to signal trains when approaching the

draw-bridge." Gobbled Another Oil Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 3.—The Standard tempter oil Company has purchased the Forrest sent based to take the remaining \$400,000 stock at town.

above par. The Forrest Oil Company started ten years ago with a capital stoc of \$100,000 and has steadily increased its capital stock in proportion to its enormous oil producing interests, until it is to-day \$2,000,000, owned largely by Oil City and Buffalo parties and the Vandergrifts, of this city. It is the largest producing company in the world, with 50,000 acres of producing territory, and its receipts in the past, ten years were \$4,630,000 It also past ten years were \$4,630,000. It also owned a controlling interest in the Washington Oil Company and the United Gas

TARIFF BILL PROTESTS.

Meetings at Philadelphia at Which Mr. Bynum Spoke-Letter from Mr. Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, June S .- A business men's meeting for the purpose of protesting against the passage of the McKinley tariff bill was held at the Walnut-street Theater, this city, this afternoon. Alexander K. McClure presided, and the list of vicepresidents included the names of many prominent business men of Philadelphia. The building was crowded, tobacco, tinplate and woolen industries being largely represented. The speakers were Congressmen McAdoo of New Jersey, Springer of Illinois, Bynum of Indiana and Breckinridge of Kentucky. Mr. Springer made the opening speech, confining himself to the woolen schedule of the bill and its effect upon the carpet and other woolen goods industries of this city. Messrs. AcAdoo and Bynum followed, speaking in general against the bill. The closing address was delivered by Mr. Breckinridge. His speech was largely devoted to a description of the alleged hurried and careless manner in which the hill was considered in the House of Representatives. He charged that manufacturers were allowed by the committee to prepare various schedules in such a way as to favor their own interests.

To-night a mass-meeting of textile-workers, called for the same purpose as the afternoon meeting, was held at Textile Hall, in Kensington, a suburb Philadelphia in which most of the large woolen-mills are located. The meeting was gotten up under the auspices of the Tariff Reform Club, the membership of which consists mostly of workmen in the mills who are opposed to the proposed increase in the duty on imported wools. Messrs. Springer, Breckinridge, McAdoo and Bynum were the principal speakers. It is estimated that from seven to ten thousand people, most of them workingmen, participated. The following

was passed: Resolved, That we cannot too strongly de-nounce the McKinley bill as a dangerous measire, nor too earnestly protest against its passage y the United States Senate, and that we hereby rive notice that we will not be satisfied with any hing short of free raw materials and such a coresponding reduction of general tariff rates as will make living cheaper and give us a chance to enter foreign markets with our products, as well as to keep and control our own, knowing full well that only by these means can the toilers se-cure steady work and good wages.

This letter was read: NEW YORK, May 9, 1890.

Fahrwig, Esq., President: My Dear Sir-I desire, through you, to thank the Republican Club, formerly known as the Workingmen's Tariff-reform Association, for the courteous invitation I have received to attend a mass-meeting on the evening of the 3d of June The terms in which the invitation is expressed convince me that the question of tariff reform is receiving the attention it deserves from those most vitally interested in its just and fair soluion. I know that with the feeling now abroad in our land, and with the intense existence and activity of such clubs as yours the claim presumptuously made that the people at the last election finally passed upon the subject of tariff adjustment will be emphatically denied and that our workingmen and our farmers will continue to agitate this and all other questions involving their welfare, with increased zeal and in the light of increased knowledge and experience, until they are determined finally and in accordance with the American sentiment of

fair play.

I use no idle form of words when I say that I regret my engagements and professional occupations will not permit me to meet the members of your club on the occasion of their mass-meet-ing. Hoping that those who are fortunate enough to participate will find it to their profit, and that the meeting will, in all respects, be a great success, I am yours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND'S TALK TO ACTORS.

He Tells Them if They Wish to Become Good Citizens They Should Take Part in Politics.

NEW YORK, June 3.—At the ninth annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America. held to-day in Palmer's Theater, ex-President Cleveland addressed the actors. He said at the outset: "If my appearance here to-day serves no other purpose, I hope I may say, without offense to any one, that it illustrates the progress of our time in toleration and liberality of sentiment. I was eared and taught in the strictest schoo of presbyterianism. see less and less reason why our ministers should constantly quote Shak-speare from their pulpits and we be pro-hibited from seeing and hearing his works better interpreted on the stage. We see less consistency in permitting the perusal of books of fiction, which only sometimes teach wholesome moral lessons, and pro-

hibiting attendance upon the well-regu-lated and conventional play, where virtue is always triumphant and villainy is always circumvented. "You will not, I trust, deem it amiss if, in conclusion, I present a thought which is apt to be prominent in my mind on oc-casions like this. Considering, as I do, the dramatic profession as furnishing favorable conditions for the development of thoughtful men, I am not fully satisfied that its members appreciate as soberly as they ought their duty to their country. You must yourselves confess that the tendency of your occupation is somewhat in the direction isolation and a separation from familiar contact with the ordinary affairs of life. These lead not only to your being misundertood by many of your fellow-citizens, but to the loss of the advantage which your intelligence might contribute to the common welfare. You are patriotic in sentiment, but you are too apt to think that you perform your full duty when you do your professional work, and when you keep the peace and obey the laws. Pardon me if I say to you that all these things and all your readily acknowledged charitable undertakings will not atone for a neglect to discharge your duty as it is related to the affairs of your country. This government of ours is constructed upon the theory that every thoughtful, intelli-gent and honest citizen will directly interest himself in its operations, and unless this is guaranteed its best objects and pur-poses will not be accomplished. As the welfare of your country is dear to you, as you desire an honest and wise administration of your government, and as your interests and prosperity, in common with those of your fellow-citizens, are bound up in the maintenance of our free institutions, do not forget that these things can only be secured by conscientious political thought and careful political action."

SAVED A TRAIN FROM WRECK.

Heroic Conduct of a Boy in Thwarting the Plans of Would-Be Wreckers.

OMAHA, Neb., June 3 .- The heroism dieplayed by sixteen-year-old Mike Haley saved the Union Pacific flyer from a disastrons wreck between this city and South Omaha. Young Haley was going home this evening, when he saw two men unlock the switch at Summit and turn it. He rantto South Omaho and notified the trainmen just as the flyer, consisting of twelve crowded coaches, was pulling out of the depot. Haley was completely prostrated after his long run. There is no trace of the miscreants who misplaced the switch.

Six Naval Cadet Deserters Sent Home. New York, June 3 .- The Italian steamship Timour, which arrived here to-day from Gibraltar, brought six United States paval cadets, who tried to desert their ships while cruising in the Mediterranean. The fleet had been ordered to Brazil, and, being dissatisfied with this, the cadets attempted to escape. They were caught and sent back to this country. They belong to the men-of-war Boston, Chicago and York-